



## MUNSON &amp; McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

We'll Sell You Goods Cheap.

## NEW GOODS THIS WEEK.

We have just opened an immense assortment of knit goods, including Infants' Misses' and Ladies' Toboggan Caps, Hoods, Fascinators Mittens and Leggings. These goods are from the best maker in the country, and run from the cheap goods up to the very fine.

One lot of Children's Cloaks, sizes 4 to 12 years, all at 75 cents.

One lot of Children's Cloaks, sizes 4 to 12 years, all at the uniform price of \$1.50.

One lot of Misses' Newmarkets, sizes 12 to 14 years, all at \$3.50.

One case good blue and gold prints at 5 cents per yard.

One lot of all-wool Hair Line Stripes blue and red, brown and red, green and red, 40 inches wide at 67 cents.

One lot of Ladies' Short Wraps, sizes 32 to 42 bust measure, made of good cloth and trimmed all round with fur, all at 5.00.

One hundred dozen Gents Heavy Socks, All Wool, Hosiery, blue mixed, brown mixed and scarlet, all at 19 cents per pair.

Another lot of Heavy Twilled Flannel, scarlet, at 29 cents.

Five pairs of Blankets, good ones worth \$4.00 per pair, at \$3.25.

Fifty dozen Children's, Misses and Ladies all wool Mittens, worth 40 cents per pair, all at 25 cents.

One lot of Ladies' Short Wraps, sizes 32 to 42 bust measure, made of good cloth and trimmed all round with fur, all at 5.00.

New Plushes and Trimmings—very handsome goods—are just opened.

WE HAVE A FEW LADIES'

## NEWMARKETS!

We are closing out at 50c on the dollar.

Short wraps are the fashion and all our Newmarkets must go at a fraction of the cost.

Down Go the Newmarkets!

MUNSON &amp; McNAMARA.

## POLITICAL JUGGLERY.

The Iroquois Club of Chicago, the Great Democratic Barometer.

Holds Its Fourth Annual Banquet at the Palmer House.

A Throng of Notables Present and Many Letters of Regret from Absentees Received.

Hon. John G. Carlisle Responds to a Toast Upon the Tariff Issue—He Pronounces It

The National Question from His Party Standpoint in the Next Presidential Campaign.

## IROQUOIS BANQUET.

Toasts Proposed and Response in Extensive by Mr. Carlisle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois club occurred last night at the Palmer house. Among the large number of distinguished Democrats to whom invitations had been sent the most widely known was accepted and were present: Hon. J. G. Carlisle, Hon. J. B. Black, Hon. Edward Briggs and Hon. J. J. Sterling Morton. The following letters of regret were received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.

Edward Forman, Rep., Corresponding Secretary.

My Dear Sir: I regret exceedingly that official duties, just at this time unusually exacting and important, prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend the fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois club on the 18th inst.

I am much impressed with the importance of a thorough and timely discussion by the people of various questions which are related to good government and the prosperity of the country, and which, because they are so related, concern the welfare and success of the Democratic party. In the work which must be undertaken of presenting these questions to the judgment of our citizens in such a manner as to remove misapprehension and add a conclusion, I believe that the Iroquois club will prove a most effective instrumentality.

I am ever yours sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Among the prominent persons who sent formal letters of regret are: Abraham S. Hewitt, S. S. Cox, Russell E. Glover, Wm. C. Endicott, Perry Belmont, Gov. I. M. Hill, Fitzhugh Lee, A. Gordon and Fitz John Porter.

After the banquet, at which between two hundred and fifty and three hundred guests and members of the club sat down, the following toasts were made and responded to as indicated:

"Treasury surplus and tariff"—Hon. J. B. Beck.

"Public lands the people's heritage for homes"—Hon. W. J. Sparks.

"Great Republic"—Hon. M. W. Fuller.

"The President of the United States"—Hon. Edward S. Briggs.

"Monopoly shall not rule"—Hon. J. Sterling Morton.

"The sanctity of the American home the safeguard of American liberty"—Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

"The Democratic party"—L. J. Kline.

"Young men in politics"—Hon. F. W. Lehman.

"American industries; their growth and prosperity cannot be promoted by unnecessary or unequal taxation." Hon. John G. Carlisle.

Mr. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

Although the toast just read asserts a self-evident truth, we cannot ignore the fact that even in this age of philosophical speculation and practical knowledge there are men in the front ranks of literature, politics and business who seriously contend that the government can make money rich and prosperous by taxing them. If these gentlemen should try to convince the public that the farmer could be made more prosperous by increasing the tax on his land, or that the manufacturer could be benefited by compelling him to pay a high rate of taxation which is charged on his income, the absurdity of their position would be so apparent as to excite universal ridicule, and yet such propositions would be no more absurd or unreasonable than the assertion that the prosperity of the people generally can be increased by imposing taxes upon their food, their clothing, their building materials, their means of transportation and tools and implements used in their industries. Taxes do not get wealth; they destroy it. All taxation, whether it be direct or indirect, and no matter how it may be disguised, or in what manner it may be forced, is ultimately a confiscation of property. The effect of such taxation is to withdraw the full amount of the taxation from the productive industries of the people. While it is equally imposed for public purposes and its proceeds are honestly used in defraying the necessary expenses and meeting the just obligations of the government, it is equally beneficial and no one has right to complain; but when a tax is imposed upon one part of the people or one class of industries simply for the purpose of increasing the profits of another part of the people or another class of industries, when a tax is so laid that its necessary effect is to increase the profits in some industries at the expense of others equally meritorious the impolicy and injustice of the proceeding are too obvious to require comment.

Absolute equality in the adjustment of rates of taxation and in the designation of the articles upon which it is charged is not to be expected, and is not, in fact, attainable; but substantial equality and uniformity are essential elements in the revenue system. So long as the power of taxation is exercised only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the government the principles of equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced in a large degree at least, but when the power is perverted and used to increase by private profits by collecting revenue the government, it is impossible to regulate its exercise by any rule or principle except favoritism and selfishness. In such a case equality and uniformity would necessarily defeat the primary object of the tax, because it is evident that if all were compelled to pay equal tribute to each other, nobody would be benefited, and it is just as evident that if all do not pay equal tribute somebody must be cheated.

American industries—and by these I

mean to include every useful and honest occupation—cannot be promoted by any system of taxation or any policy of legislation which discriminates between them and compels one to contribute a part of its own earnings to increase the profits or prevent losses in another. There should be no expropriation or persecution of industries in this country. There should be no ranks or degrees among the legitimate occupations of the people, nor any road to the favor or bounty of the government not open to all alike.

It is not difficult to see how a system which prevents competition, and therefore increased prices, may enable an individual who has capital involved in a particular industry, to realize profits instead of suffering losses; but it is manifest that this must always be done at the expense of the consumers of his products, who are also as a general rule engaged in industrial pursuits.

That taxation for protective purposes has resulted so far in continuous waste of capital and labor in this country is conclusively shown by the present condition of the so-called protected industries and by the history of our legislation on the subject. The early advocates of the system proposed it only as a temporary expedient to aid in the permanent establishment of an industry, and for the purpose of giving a few years' experience on the bounty of the government and the people they would be strong enough to stand alone. Under the influence of this argument the first protective tariff was enacted in 1816, and yet after seventy years have passed many of the same industries which then existed temporary assistance are now demanding more than double the rates of duty than deemed sufficient and declare that unless these bounties shall be indefinitely continued the industries must cease to exist. According to their own showing the policy inaugurated nearly three-quarters of a century ago for the purpose of rendering them independent and self-sustaining has had exactly the opposite effect.

The speaker then proceeded to enumerate at length what he considered the evils of the protective system and asserted that the sum of the people's wealth is much less than it would be if the tariff were equal revenue system. He then described the natural advantages of the country which should render it able to compete with others. This country, he said, does not belong to either the monopolists or the capitalists, and the people will save from both. He then proceeded to stand on a great and powerful body of enlightened, conservative, patriotic citizens who respect equally the rights of capital and labor, who obey the laws and preserve the public peace, and who in spite of all combinations and conspiracies will ultimately see that the principles of justice and equity prevail in the legislation of the country.

To this some of us at least are irreversibly pledged, not only by the traditions and declaration of the political party to which we belong, but by a sense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people. Whether in public or in private life I shall stand by the pledge and to the extent of my abilities and opportunities contribute in every way to the early and complete triumph of revenue reform.

Hon. Jas. B. Black responded and began by paying a tribute to the marvelous strides in wealth and population of the great west, and expressed the belief that he would live to see Chicago outstrip New York in population.

What, he asked, had this to do with the tariff tax, and surplus, and revenue? It had, he asserted, everything to do with it. To be great and commanding in this proud position the west must lighten the burdens of labor and production, regain our lost carrying trade on the high sea and send our manufactures to Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, China, Japan, the Congo and the where, instead of giving them up to England, France and Germany. Nineteenth-century products which, with our agricultural system and its daily increasing capacity, and the cheapening of transportation by canalization and inventions, coupled with the location of public lands to the people of all the world who will come and take them, are vastly in reach of the consumptive capacity of this country, and that surplus is increasing year by year.

Senator Beck referred to his record in congress and said he was not a free trader. He had been a protectionist since 1840, and the difference between the protectionist and the free trader was that the protectionist gave the people cheaper goods, while protection gives them dear goods. The speaker agreed that aside from the taxes on whisky and tobacco the remainder ought to be raised by tariff, tax, duty, or otherwise.

The subject of our surplus revenue he said, was produced by excessive taxation and could only be stopped by reducing taxation.

Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here today. The report of the board of directors showed the business was in a satisfactory shape. The following officers were elected: Directors—J. H. B. Smith, of the Chicago Journal; H. H. Bryant, of the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph; M. H. DeYoung, of the San Francisco Chronicle; J. E. May, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; J. E. Baker, of the Memphis Avalanche.

Remarkable Transaction.

CHATTAM, N. C., Nov. 17.—A white man, Moore, was sent to the chain gang Saturday for having traded with another man. When Judge Gilmer asked him what he had to say why anyone should not be taxed he replied that he did not know that his act was a crime. A man came to his house with a woman who was better looking than his own wife and offered him for a trade, so he "swapped" and paid \$1.50 to boot. As this was his first "swap" he hoped that the court would impose a light sentence. The other man party to the trade has not been apprehended as he lives some miles in the country and the officers have been unable to catch him.

The Wilson-Moen Case.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—G. S. West, counsel for Levi Wilson, concluded his argument in the Wilson-Moen case this morning, and at 11:50 the case was given to the jury. Up to 2 o'clock they were still out.

Settled in an Hour.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 17.—The switchmen in the yards of the Illinois Central railroad here struck at noon today for standard wages, which are \$65 and \$70 per month of twenty-six days. The officers of the road compromised with them at \$60 and \$70 for twenty-six days and paying for overtime. The force went to work at 1 o'clock, the whole matter being settled within an hour.

## A BOUNDING BLIZZARD.

The Cold Wave Predicted by the Government Signal Service.

Materialized Into a Rigid Winter's Blast Extending Across the Country.

Railroad Travel in the West and Northwest Seriously Impeded with Snow Blockades.

Telegraphic Communication Interrupted in All Directions by High Winds.

Storms on the Lakes Play Havoc with Shipping—A Number of Vessels Foundered.

## Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1 a.m.—

The following are the indications for Missouri: Fair weather preceded by rain or snow in northern portion, slightly warmer, northerly winds becoming variable.

For Kansas: Fair weather, warmer, variable winds generally westerly.

## A BITING BLIZZARD.

A Cold Wave Sweeps Across the Country from West to East.

CUTCOCK, Nov. 17.—Reports received at the civil service office here show that from every station east of the Mississippi snow is reported, while from all states west colder weather and snow is chronicled. Telegraphic communication is seriously delayed in all directions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—Snow began falling yesterday morning and continued all day, though the fall was light. After midnight last night, however, a genuine blizzard set in and this morning the people found the streets and sidewalks so badly blocked that travel is next to impossible. Railroad travel is greatly impeded, and street cars find it almost impossible to run. Wind is blowing from the north and the snow is fast as the streets and sidewalks are cleared. No such storm has occurred here so early in the season for years.

WATERLOO, I. L., Nov. 17.—The first snow storm of the season was reported from points in the northern and western parts of the state last night. The Illinois Central railroad in a cut between Ft. Dodge and Sioux City is reported full of snow, and snow plows have been sent out to clear the tracks. Trains are delayed. The storm was very severe in the western part of the state.

STOCK PAULS, Dak., Nov. 17.—A storm is in progress here. Snow has been falling steadily for eighteen hours with no signs of abatement. A strong northwest gale is blowing, with the temperature at 10 degrees below zero.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The storm reached Kansas City this morning, a light snow following, with a strong west wind. The temperature is not severe, however. On the plains snow is reported drifted in places so that all over land trains are delayed. The east-bound Union Pacific passenger train is reported snow bound in western Kansas. The storm is much more severe in Nebraska than in this latitude.

Reports at the Union depot from railroads north showed that the storm was very severe along the Colorado line of Kansas as well as in Nebraska and Iowa, and the fact that the storm is so far west is the reason for its severity in this latitude.

The Santa Fe is said to have train blocked at Nickerson, although the officials are not willing to believe the report. The rumor is probably correct as the train which came in this morning had no sleepers attached and was therefore evidently not a through train from Pueblo and Colorado. Conductors say the present storm has been the heaviest.

Both the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe have taken the precaution for years past of erecting snow fences along the north side of the tracks, but in the present instance these have caused instead of prevented a blockade, as the snow drifting over the prairie from the southwest has broken through against the fence and rendered the tracks impassable.

The snow from Nebraska is that the tracks are running and that a terrible storm has been prevailing for the past few days. East-bound trains from Council Bluffs came in blocked in ice and snow. The sleepers of the Missouri Pacific were rolling in places of ice and snow and had to be cut out. The north side of the cars from ventilators to tracks was covered with congealed hail and rain half an inch thick. The roof was concealed under six inches of snow.

The Texas Pacific was two hours late this morning, the delay being caused by the storm.

Reports received tonight from the west indicate that the snow storm still continues. Passenger trains went out tonight as usual on the three overland rails, but no through trains arrived from the west, all being detained as snowed in. The trains from the east are also more or less delayed.

STOCK CITY, Nov. 17.—Great snow storm continues and seems to be general throughout the northwest. Snow began falling Friday evening at 7 o'clock, it continued falling through that night till 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when the wind began blowing, increasing to a gale and growing a little colder. As one day passed the storm seemed to increase in violence until it became a very terrible blizzard. The storm is the most severe for ten or eleven years. No such amount of snow has fallen continuously for such length of time, though there has been storms of a few hours duration much more severe. Railroads are being seriously affected and nearly all are abandoned.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 17.—The snow storm which began here Monday night has now, 9 p. m., been raging for nearly 48 hours and shows no signs of abatement. Street cars have not been running in either St. Paul or Minneapolis today and trains on all railroads are three to six hours late. While the storm seems to be general

throughout the northwest, it is most violent in southern Dakota.

A Sioux Falls special says: More snow has already fallen than during the entire season last winter.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—The snow storm which began yesterday morning continued all day and last night and is still in progress this afternoon. About a foot of snow has fallen. It has been blowing a blizzard since early this morning.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—The light snow which fell in Colorado Monday and Tuesday proves to have been much heavier in western Kansas and Nebraska. The west-bound Kansas Pacific mail is snow bound at Brookline, since Monday. The east-bound train is delayed at Hays. It is expected to get through tomorrow.

No Burlington train has arrived since yesterday morning, expect it to get through tonight.

The Santa Fe trains have been out since yesterday. It is impossible to say when they will get through. All Colorado roads are running on time.

It is four degrees below zero here and other portions of the state vary from this to twenty below.

## Lake Vessels in Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Green Bay says: Two large boats, Captain Robinson, of Justice Field's tow, foundered at Keweenaw this morning. Two seamen were drowned.

Another of Field's barges, is riding in the breakers flying the signal of distress.

Later advices from Keweenaw state that the barge Emerald, another tug of Justice Field's concern, foundered at noon. Five lives were lost. The mate, Brown, was saved, but is still unconscious. A third barge which is riding in the breakers will go to pieces soon.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—The Evening Journal's special from St. Ignace says: During the terrible gale and snow storm last night the schooner "P. S. March," loaded with coal, ran on the beach just inside Gratiot's point. The captain signalled at 10 o'clock that she would soon go to pieces. Help has been sent for but it will be impossible to do anything to help the vessel until on account of big seas which she lays broad side to, and which are momentarily growing larger.

Snow is blowing across the point four miles from here.

## IN ASHES.

Destructive Fire at St. Johns.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

ST. JOHNS, Kan., Nov. 17.—A fire broke out this morning about 2 o'clock in the drug store occupied by J. D. Kelly, on South Main street. The wind was in the south and the fire could not be controlled until the remainder of the block north to Broadway was entirely consumed. Among the losses are the Town company's hotel, a large three-story building that cost about \$20,000, Abel & Co., groceries; M. R. Beck's office and residence, and others.

About fifteen buildings in all burned, with insurance for about one-third of the loss. The buildings will be replaced by brick ones as soon as the weather will permit. Many think it will eventually be a benefit to the town, which is growing rapidly.

## Big Baltimore Blaze.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Fire broke out shortly before noon today in the drug warehouse of Barnhart's Bros. on Camden street near St. Charles, which entirely burned out. Damage estimated at \$200,000. The building, which was a large one, was occupied by Woodford & Shubert, straw goods manufacturers. Damage on stock and machinery \$15,000, also fully insured. While the firemen were engaged, a truck of one of the ladder companies exploded and fell by itself into the street.

The fire was at the time Capt. Martin, Chas. L. Grand, Frank Kerr, Henry Ryan, Capt. Marston caught on the edge of a two-story house adjoining and saw a serious injury. Grand, Ryan and Kerr, fell with the ladder and all are supposed to have their backs broken. Grand and Kerr were reported to have been killed, and the bodies of Ryan's recovery are had. The fire is still burning.

## They Want It.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., Nov. 17.—Chase county yesterday voted all at large for Kansas, and the railroad (Santa Fe) to the amount of \$50,000.

## Dodge City Delighted.

DODGE CITY, Kan., Nov. 17.—The railroad bonds election yesterday carried by a majority of 300 in favor of \$100,000 to the D. M. & A. extension from Kingman to Dodge City. Great rejoicing.

## A Pioneer and Veteran Dead.

SENECA, Kan., Nov. 17.—A. W. Williams, a pioneer of Seneca county, died at his home near Seneca this morning. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., came to Kansas in '57, and located at Seneca. He was its first postmaster. He served in the rebellion as captain in the Eighth Kansas. He had a stroke of paralysis in 1883, from which he never recovered.

## An Auspicious Opening.

HARPER, Kan., Nov. 17.—The Harper Normal and Business college opened its first session yesterday under the management of Prof. B. W. Ball and an assistant of instructors. Although it has been three weeks since the college was opened, yet about 100 students have enrolled from this and other counties. Twice that many are expected.

## Another Formidable Kick.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—Prominent cattle men here and elsewhere in Colorado, and New Mexico are signing a petition to the railroad companies, centering at St. Louis, asking them to give their influence toward the establishment of a customers' stock yards at the west side, St. Louis. There appears to be a unanimous feeling among western cattle growers that the establishment of yards at this point will tend to distribute shipments, and force Kansas City, Chicago and other dressed beef centers to pay more reasonable prices for range cattle, the present prices being so low as to make the business unprofitable. The International Harvester company, however, will support all portions of the range country. Several new associations have joined within the past few days. Indications point to a large meeting here in February.

## No Agreement Yet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—At the meeting today of arbitrators appointed to make hearing rates for the new Kansas pool, written agreements were submitted. The Missouri Pacific asked for another hearing to refute the arguments made by anti-St. Louis traders. It was granted, and a session will be held tomorrow. The arbitrators are: Guilford, as first commissioner of the trunk line pool, as fifth arbitrator in the case—they could not agree. A delegation of St. Louis merchants asked for a hearing and were refused on the ground that neither Chicago or Kansas City had asked for a like privilege.

## MORE DIABOLISM.

Some Fiend Incarnate Makes a Bold and Desperate Attempt Upon the

Life of H. S. Armour, a Chicago Beef Packer—The Attempt Thwarted by the

Timely Interference of Armour's Thoughtful Butler, and the Family Saved.

The Supposed Would-be Murderer Said to be a Sympathizer with Stock Yard Strikers.

The Situation in the Chicago Stock Yards One of Severity—The Military Withdrawn.

## Death in the Pot.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A local paper prints this morning an account of an attempt by unknown parties to poison the family of H. S. Armour.

It appears that this morning a small boy brought to the kitchen of Armour's residence on Prairie avenue a paper sack marked on one side "Best quality of buckwheat," and on the other "Sample package." The cook supposed from the marks on the package that it had come from the grocery where the family was supplied regularly, so put it on a shelf.

The butler happened to know that Armour had issued orders not to receive any sample packages, ran after and caught him on the street. The boy said the package had been given him by two men at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, who he said paid him twenty-five cents for delivering it. As the boy knew nothing else of the matter, let him go. He gave orders that the package should not be touched until Armour had been consulted.

Later in the day a gentleman called at Armour's office and said he had overheard a strange conversation between two men on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street that morning as he was waiting for a car, one of the men, who had a handkerchief tied around his neck, handed a boy a package, and told him to deliver it to no one but the cook.

Where are you sending that to? asked the man's companion.

To Armour's, was the reply.

What is it?

Poison, replied the man with the sore neck.

Why, you'll kill the whole family, exclaimed the other man.

That's what I want to do, replied the second, there are too many Armour's in this country. If that stuff takes hold it will give us what we want. Armour is at the head of this thing and he must be gotten out of the way.

Armour placed the matter in the hands of the Pinkerton agency and went home to examine the package. It was found to contain buckwheat, but something had been mixed with it. The package was taken to a chemist who analyzed it and submitted his report which was in effect that the buckwheat contained a large quantity of strychnine, enough in fact to kill a dozen families. The sack is still in the hands of the chemist. The boy who delivered the package at Armour's house has given the detectives who have been employed by Messrs. Armour, Tilletts and Garland a minute description of the men.

## THE REPORT CONTINUED.

The statement that an attempt was made a few days ago to poison Armour by two men who are alleged sympathizers with the stock yards strikers was confirmed by that gentleman this morning. Mr. Armour was badly engaged at the desk when the reporter called on him. No traces of men in anxiety could be detected upon his features as he scanned many documents and wrote at length before him, but his face clouded instantly when asked whether the statements concerning the alleged crime were true.

I don't care to talk about it, said Mr. Armour, at least not just at present. I don't know for the life of me how the thing got out. You may say, however, that the story is quite true. He concluded and once more resumed the perusal of his papers.

## Quiet and Orderly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The situation at the stock yards was perfectly quiet and orderly this morning. The old men are going back to work as fast as places are found for them. There are no indications of further difficulty. In view of this state of affairs an order has been issued, commanding the First regiment from duty, and it will return to the city at 2 p. m. The Second regiment will remain at the yards a few days longer.

## Horrible Inhumanity of Robbers.

CANONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 17.—Last night about 11 o'clock, a stranger named George Delaney came dragging himself slowly and painfully into the city. He was fearfully injured and presented a frightful appearance. As he was walking along the railroad track, two men saw him, and one of them, who was a stranger, who after relieving him of all the money he had (five dollars), beat him in a brutal manner until he was insensible, and then set fire to his clothing. The flames burned into his flesh, restoring him to consciousness, and by rolling on the ground and bearing at his garments with his naked hands he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he had received terrible and probably fatal burns. He is now under the care of physicians here.

## Eleven Blows.

SENECAVILLE, O., Nov. 17.—The jury in the case of Daisy Carroll, who was arrested as an accomplice of Frank H. Jones, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for conspiring with the Champion Bar and Knife company, came in this morning, having been unable to agree upon a verdict. It is said that the first ballot resulted in a vote of nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The next ballot stood ten to two for acquittal. Finally a vote of eleven to one was reached, but it was impossible to bring over that one, who was Mr. Chas. Breney. It is not yet known whether the case will be retried or carried to the next term of court.

## Humanitarians in Council.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The American Humane association, composed of delegates from the various state humane societies met at the Grand hotel today in annual convention. About fifty delegates are present. After formal addresses of welcome by the mayor and others, the association issued to the reading of reports of work accomplished during the past year.